

## UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR FILING DATE SERIAL NUMBER 077 /19 (84) DURANT EXAMINER KOLISCH, HARTMELL, DICKIMSON, MCCORMACK M HEUSER PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT N HEUSEN 200 PACIFIC BUILDING 520 S.M. YAMMILL UI. PORTLAND, 6% 97204 DATE MAILED: This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

This application has been examined Responsive to communication	n filed on This action Is made final.
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire I H2. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to	month(s), days from the date of this letter. become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133
Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION	l:
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.</li> <li>Notice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449.</li> <li>Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.</li> </ol>	2. Notice re Patent Drawing, PTO-948. 4. Notice of Informal Patent Application, Form PTO-152 6
Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION	
1. 区 Claims	are pending in the application.
	are withdrawn from consideration.
2. Claims	
3. Claims	
4. ⊠ Claims 1 - Ч	
5. Claims	
	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
7. This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C	
Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action.	
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<ul> <li>The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on are acceptable; not acceptable (see explanation or Notice)</li> </ul>	ce re Patent Drawing, PTO-948).
<ol> <li>The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed examiner;</li> <li>disapproved by the examiner (see explanation).</li> </ol>	on has (have) been approved by the
11. The proposed drawing correction, filed	has been $\ \square$ approved; $\ \square$ disapproved (see explanation).
	119. The certifled copy has Deen received not been received
13. Since this application apppears to be in condition for allowance e accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.O.	except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in 11; 453 O.G. 213.
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EXAMINER'S ACTION

PTOL-326 (Rev.9-89)

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. On line 1, the word "adapted" is considered to vague and indefinite. A suggested phrase is --comprising means--. Further, the word "carryable" is vague and indefinite since it is an intended use being recited in an apparatus claim and therefor carries no patentable weight. Such phrases as --as comprising means-- would be and adequate substitution. "Said two data-acquisition apparatuses" lacks antecedent basis. Replacing the "said" before two with --the--would be satisfactory to the examiner. Correction is required.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. This claim is rejected due to its dependence upon rejected claim 1 and further because viewed in quotation marks is deemed to be vague. The purpose of the quotation marks escapes the examiner. Correction is required.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The phrase "and the like" is considered to be vague and indefinite.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. This claim is rejected due to its dependence upon rejected claim 3 and further because viewed in quotation marks is deemed to be vague. The purpose of the quotation marks escapes the examiner. Correction is required.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be

negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Barker US 1,959,702 in view of the ordinary skill in the art. Barker teaches using a plurality of towers, each having a forest fire detection cell adhered to it, wherein said cell is a radiant energy detector set to be sensitive for heat and light conditions. Further, a means to determine the position of a detected fire would be relayed from the detector and tower to a means that will plot the location with respect to the topography of the area (page 3 col A lines 29-63). It would have been obvious to an artisan to modify the forest fire detection method and apparatus taught by Barker so as to provide a means to process graphically the position of the fire so that this graph can be used as an overlay on a related topographic map. It further would have been obvious and well within the skill of the art to provide a means to measure the anomalies of the isotherms throughout the fire area and plot the graph accordingly (i.e. different colors represent different temperatures). Furthermore, it would have been obvious to an artisan to use a plurality of channels on the data recording apparatuses so as to measure different data from the fire. By having each capable of recording time-synchronous data, an accurate determination of the fire can be made. Having a means for connecting the data-acquisition apparatus with a data recording apparatus, wherein said means for connecting includes a switching means for switching between channels, would have been obvious since one may want to evaluate all of the data acquired at a latter period of time. Plotting the graph in proportion to the area and topographic map as well as providing a means to drive a standard X-Y plotter is well known in the art and is not deemed to be novel in the way of mapping. Recording an optical depiction of the fire and visually presenting an overlay, for the topographic map, of time-related thermal and optical

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imagery would have been obvious to an artisan in order to keep track of the fire and how the fire is changing and is well known in the computer data acquisition and processing art.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Brown de Colstoun et al has three patents (US 4,567,367:US 4,893,026:US 5,049,756) all drawn to methods and apparatus for determining the presence and positions of forest fires.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to examiner Drew A. Dunn whose telephone number is (703) 308-4865.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

DAD

24 February 1992

Carolyn E. FIELDS
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 256